NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1888.

WHAT HE WROTE AND RECEIVED. NO CORRESPONDENCE WITH SHERMAN OR ANY OTHER CANDIDATE.

NOT A LINE ON POLITICS SINCE PARIS TO ANY VODY-WHAT HIS CABLE CORRESPONDENCE AMOUNTED TO-CRUSHING A LITTLE HESSIAN, WHO EARNS SOME BRITISH COPPER BY SLANDERING HIS COUNTRYMEN.

THE CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Copyright : 1888 : By the New York Tribune.

London. July 6 .- "Curing slander," says Mr. Blaine, " by exposing slander is a somewhat hope less task." Still he thinks a case has occurre in which the attempt ought to be made. What he calls, and what I call, the incredibly shameless course of the New-York correspondent of "The Daily News" of London toward Mr. Blaine during the sitting of the Chicago Convention ought, he thinks, to be fully exposed. Some part of it has been exposed in previous dispatches, but Mr. Blaine promised, as I telegraphed you some time since, that these perfidies should be fully set forth in He could not fulfil his promise sooner, for he only reached Cluny Castle late Saturday evening, and rested on Sunday. The letter in which he deals with the matter is dated Monday, and arrived in London Wednesday, Two

or three of "The Daily News's" correspondent's

false statements must even now serve as samples

for all the rest. Their name is legion. He telegraphed to London after General Harrison had been nominated that "scarcely a newspaper in the United States, except THE TRIBUNE. denies the existence of Mr. Blaine's plot to se sure the nomination for himself." This statement is made in the face of Mr. Blaine's two letters declining to be a candidate, and of his two telegrams to the Convention carnestly requesting all friends to refrain from voting for him. For my part, I should say that this statement might be taken as a measure of its author's accuracy. Is THE TRIBUNE the only Republican paper in the country? That is what he apparently means the English public to understand, and that all other Blaine papers denounced Mr. Blaine as plotting for a nomination which he four times refused. If they did, then let this "News" correspondent be deemed an honest witness.

He further stated that while on the coaching tour in Scotland Mr. Blane was known to be in constant communication by cable with the managers in Chicago. That interesting dispatch was dated Sunday, during the session of the Convention. Even if the statement had been true, its author could not have known it. The assertion was perfectly reckless, but it was not true. The Forsier. He never wrote, signed, saw or authorized plain truth is that Mr. Blaine sent no telegram whatever to any member of the Convention or to anybody else in America while the Convention was in session, except the two which he directed to be made public, and which were read to the Convention. He received but one telegram during the sitting of the Convention, and that was in answer to his own, notifying to him compliance with his

During the first four days of the Convention-Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday-Mr. Blaine was coaching with Mr. Carnegie through the hills of Durham and Northumberland and the adjacent border district of Scotland. On Wednesday he drove thirty-five miles over the Cheviot Hills without once seeing a railway station or telegraph office. It was simply a physical impossi bility that he should keep in touch with the Convention at Chica; o. He fully comprehended the real drift of affairs only when he reached Edinburgh late Saturday evening. Then he sent the two telegrams, which promptly stopped all possibility of his nomination. These were the two ob "The News's" correspo scribed as having been laughed at. With a silli ness quite equal to his malice, he cabled to his paper that Mr. Blaine's telegrams were interpreted to mean that he expected his friends to go shead and nominate him, provided they could do so without causing a rupture in the party.

It may be further stated, without the possibility of denial, that after Mr. Blaine's Paris letter of May 17, giving his reasons why he could not accept a nomination at all, he wrote no political letter of any kind to anybody in America, directly or indirectly, and sent no telegrams, except the two above mentioned, from Edinburgh. further, from the time Mr. Blaine sailed for Europe, in June, 1887, to this hour, he has sent no word to, and had no communication from any gentleman named for the Republican nomination except his telegram of congratulation to General

direct personal authority of Mr. Blaine himself. What, then, becomes of the tricks and plots when it is seen and proved that he who is accused of concocting them had no communication with those who were accused of carrying them out? By what twist or quibble can Mr. Blaine's slanderer in "The Daily News" palliate the persistent false hoods now exposed? What will Mr. Godkin say It was made known here that he sought to escape responsibility for these iniquities. "The News" correspondent has done his best to conceal in London the fact of his connection with "The Evening Post." His employers in "The Daily News" may know it or may not; the English public is kept in ignorance. His constant quotations from "The Evening Post" would lose their effect (it is not great) if his readers knew that he was quoting himself, or his editor, in support of himself as a correspondent.

But none the less is it true that he learned his peculiar style from his present distinguished chief. Mr. Blaine thinks it ought further to be stated that on various occasions since he has been in Europe this " News" correspondent has sought to impreson the English public that the "Blaine Republicans," as he calls them, are in league with the dynamite Irish in America. As the "Blaine Republicans" are understood to include a large majority of the party in many States, it follows that this pupil of Mr. Godkin has wantonly libelled in England some millions of his countrymen in America. "It is but fair," says Mr. Blaine, "that Irish-American voters should comprehend this accusation and its source."

"The London Daily News," as the organ of Mr Gladstone's Home Rule policy, has never seemed aware of the iromense injury it has done Mr. Gladstone's own c se in suffering its correspondent to identify its most influential sympathizers in America with dynamite conspiracies against England. He talks of "the Blaine-Irish dynamite alliance"; what would be said of anybody who should talk of "the Gladstone-Irish dynamite alliance"? There is precisely as much justification for the one as for the other, and precisely as little. Nor ha, the English public been permitted to know that the open and avowed dynamite Irishmen of America, under the lead of O'Donovan Ressa, were bitterly hostile to Mr. Blaine and warmly supported Mr. Cleveland four years ago, as they are confidently expected to do again.

"As I close this dispatch, I find in "The Pall Mall Gazette" an article headed: "The Truth About Mr. Blaine," by "An Indignant American." I am not the writer of it, nor have I the least notion who is. It is the first attempt I have seen in any English paper to be fair to Mr. Blaine. A brief, clear summary is given of the real facts about his reputed refusals of the candidature for the Presidency. "All these facts were," this writer well says, " open to the public and published in the London papers. Yet in the face of them, they have persisted in describing Mr. Blaine as resorting to any form of trickery to secure the nomination." "After" says he, " twice declining, in public letters, long in advance

BLAINE AND THE CONVENTION. of the Convention, to be a candidate, and afterward twice by cable, while the Convention wa in session, requesting his friends not to vote for him, Mr. Blaine is represented to the English publie as over-reaching himself by trickery and manipulation in his desire to run for President." He concludes by asking: "Is it any wonder that millions of Americans have a poor opinion English honesty, when a political leader of Mr. Blaine's standing at home is treated, while a guest in England, with what may and must be termed brutal insult and injustice?" That is a hard question, but this justly indignant American fails, perhaps, to make due allowance for the fact that the poisoned and poisonous sources from which this English judgment springs have been G. W. S.

MR. PARNELUS EXPLANATION.

REPUDIATING "THE TIMES'S" LETTERS.

THE IRISH LEADER DENOUNCES THEM AS AB SURD FORGERIES-PUBLIC OPINION OF THE

London, July 6 .- The Parnelites denounce O'Donnell for the course he pursued in his action against "The Times." They suspect that Tynan, the man known as Number One," is the person from whom "The Times" got its information concerning the League.

In the lobbies of the House of Commons to-day mem-bers of the Irish party denied that Mr. Parnell ever paid Byrne 100 pounds. They said the 100 pounds given Byrne was in the shape of a check signed by Mr. Justin McCarthy, and represented League sub-

On the assembling of the House of Commons to-day Mr. Parnell rose to make an explanation concerning certain statements made in connection with the Donnell." Times" trial. He said the upshot of the trial prevented his testifying on oath, and therefore he would tender a statement to the House. He declared that he never saw Patrick Egan's letter of February 24, 1881, which was read at the trial with the view of showing that the League instigated the Phoenix Park murders. He was convinced that it was a forgery. The imputation against the O'Learys was

In regard to his letter dated simply Tuesday, and saying: "I see no objection to your giving the amoun asked for. There is not the least likelihood of what you apprehend happening," Mr. Parnell said it might be genuine, but he could not recollect it. As to Mr. Egan's letter of October 25, 1881, to Cary, saying "I sent M. 200 pounds. When you get to work give us the value of our money," and which Attorney-General Webster stated the police found in Cary's house, Mr. Parnell said that doubtless genuine letters from Mr. Egar were found there, but Mr. Egan had never been legally charged and he had sent a cable dispatch denying the authorship of the letters attributed to him. Mr. Parnell denounced as an absolute forgery the letter which it was alleged he wrote, and which, it was claimed, was smuggled from Kilmainham jall to Egan, urging the communication.

Mr. Parnell then reiterated his assertion that he had neither signed nor authorized the letter dated May 15, 1882, which bore what was alleged to be his signature and which was published a year ago. said he had not used a signature similar to the one attached to this letter since 1870. He had then adopted a different style of signature. ("Oh!" from 1882, was also a forgery. The Byrne letter was doubtless genuine, but he had never sent Byrne any money. He had subscribed a small amount to the Byrne testimonial. "The great majority of the letters read at the trial" Mr. Parnell continued, " are palpable that I deliberately put myself in the power of a murders before and after the fact, and that I entered Kilmainham Jail destring to assassinate Mr. Fors The absurdity of the whole series of letters, with a few

exceptions, shows them to be forcerles." Mr. Justin McCarthy followed Mr. Parnell with an explanation of the statement that he had given Byrne a check for one hundred pounds. He acknowledged that he gave the check to Byrne, but said that he had never suspected liyrne to be anything but a hard-working servant of the societies devoted to winning Home Rule for Ireland.

The costs incurred by "The Times," in defending the suit brought by Mr. O'Donnell, amount to £12,000. It will try to make Mr. O'Donnell liable for the

The general tone of the English press is against a policy of silence or of angry denials in the treatment by the Irish party of the revelations in the trial of the O'Donnell-" Times" suit. The papers say this will not suffice; the revelations call for disproof either through a jury or a parliamentary committee. "The Post" says if such an investigation is not demanded the ugly suspicion that the Irish party are guilty of treats the arguments presented by "The Times's" counsel as claptrap, and says it is astonished at the profound and eccentric gullibility displayed by the court. It expresses the hope that it has heard the

A ROYALIST MANIFESTO SEIZED.

Paris, July 6 .- The police have seized, at the hone f M. Dufeuille, the director of the Orleanist press. opies of a letter written by the Count of Paris to the

onservative mayors of France, in which he says: You have to protect municipal liberties and finance against an extravagant and tyrannical Administration which is the willing tool of the party which compromises the Republic and which will cause its downfall. The day is near when we must all unite to reconstitute and establish the Government of France upon a durable basis. The Republic has not given the communes the liberty it promised them. The Republicans consider any means justifiable to secure for themselve majority in the municipal councils. The commun s thus divided into oppressors and oppressed. It subjected to a system of obligatory budgets. It no longer disposes independently of its resources, and parents no longer control the education of their chiliren. An Ephemeral Government may promise to restore your lost liberties, but do not expect it to b able to keep its promise. Its first care would rather be to destroy the libertles remaining to you. A mon-archy aione can restore to you your lost libertles and establish order in the communes and in the State.

PRESBYTERIANS TO MEET IN TORONTO. London, July 6 .- The Pan Presbyterian Council has accepted an invitation to hold its next meeting at Toronto, Ont.

KING MILAN AND QUEEN NATALIE. Belgrade, July 6.—King Milan abandoned his attempt p procure a divorce from Queen Natalie, on condition that he should be granted a separation. The Queen will live abroad until the Crown Prince, who will renain with his father, attains his majority. The Crown Prince will be allowed to pay a visit once a year to his

A PARNELLITE ELECTED UNOPPOSED. Dublin, July 6.-Mr. Leamy. Parnellite, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for South Silgo, caused by the resignation of Mr. Kennedy. He was unopposed.

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW CONGRESS. London, July 6.-The International Law Congress will meet at Lausanne on September 1.

A SMALL OIL TOWN BURNED OUT. Eric, Penn., July 6 (special).—The heart was burned ut of the little oil town of Glade Run last night. It is situated in Warren County, across the Alleghany River from the station of the same name, on the Philadelphia and Eric Railway. Glade Run was built two years ago, and was the northern limit of the North-western oil fields. Last night the boys of the hamlet used firecrackers carclessly. The store building of C. B. Wiley took fire, and the strong river breeze

DROWNED IN LAKE JOHANNA.

St. Paul, Minn., July 6 .- At Lake Johanna this afteroon, Herry Tucker, night clerk at the Ryan Hotel; his father, a man sixty-four years of age; and Mrs. Stephen D. Dysinger, whose husband is bookkeeper for L. L. May & Co., were drowned. Mr. Tucker lived at Amsterdam, N. Y., and came to St. Paul to visit his son. Mrs. Tucker and her little child were afraid to venture out on the water and were left on shore while rest of the party secured a boat and went out fishing. They were out 200 feet from the shore when the boat capsized and its occupants were thrown into the water. THE BURLINGTON PLOT.

ANOTHER ALLEGED DYNAMITER CAUGHT. OF ENGINEERS ARRESTED AND RELEASED ON BAIL-THE ACCUSED MEN DECLARE THEIR INNOCENCE—FIVE RECENT ATTEMPTS

> TO WRECK TRAINS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, July 6.-The powerful element of dynamite has now entered into the difficulties which have existed between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and its old employes of the Brotherhood. Three men, Thomas Broderick, J. A. Bowles and John G. Wilson, having in their possession a package containing four large dynamite cartridges powerful enough to wreck the largest building in Chicago, were arrested yesterday afternoon on a Burlington train, and this forenoon another member of the conspirators, one J. A. Bauerieisen, was arrested at his home in Aurora. All were taken to Commissioner Hoyne's office, where their bail was fixed at \$5,000 each and a hearing set for July 13. Being unable to furnish bonds, Broderick, Bowles and Wilson were lodged in jail, where they are now. Bauerieisen secured bail shortly after his arrival at the Commissioner's office, Martin A. Fielder, of A. B. Fielder & Sons, signing as surety.

Bauerieisen is chief engineer of the Aurora Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. is a man of influence engineers all over the country, and is a man of moderate wealth. When the Pinkerton men were shadowing the strikers at Aurora, they became convinced that Bauerieisen was well informed concerning all they did. It was even suspected that he directed certain attempts which were made to injure property. As soon as the three men were arrested last night and it was known that newspaper publicity was to be given to the suspected plot, a complaint was made out before Commissioner Hoyne against Bauerieisen by Godfrey W. Rhodes, an officer of the road. With a warrant for the of this well-to-do citizen in his pocket, Deputy Marshal Ira Barchard went to Aurora early this morning. He went to Bauerieisen's house before the owner was yet awake, and put him under arrest in his own bedroom. This morning Barchard and his prisoner came to Chicago.

Two Brotherhood men from Creston, Iowa, who called to see Mr. Hoge at the National Hotel this morning, are of the opinion that the man Bowles arrested yesterday is a Pinkerton detective. " He claims to be a Brotherhood man," said one of the men, "but I don't think he is. We shall investigate his case to-day and find out who he is. He overdid himself in Commissioner Hoyne's office yesterday. His cry of 'outrage' and his yells for bail have

aroused suspicion." When arrested yesterday Bowles demanded that Hoge and Alexander Sullivan be sent for at once. Mr. Sullivan was the counsel for some of the Q." strikers who were arrested and tried for conspiracy shortly after the inception of the strike. He is also the attorney who was to present the strikers' side of the case in the complaint against the "Q." which was filed before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Sullivan

"I am not counsel for these men, and will not be. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has nothing to do with their defence and would not, if it could, prevent the punchment of any men who are guilty of the offence charged against them. Do not understand me to be assuming that the men are guilty. On the contrary, the whole story looks suspiciously like a detectives' conspiracy, manufactured for the occasion. All the accused are said to be intelligent men and competent engineers. It is not likely that such would risk carrying dynamite on a railroad train for their own sake, if they are credited with no higher sense of manhood. It looks like a manu-

In their conversation with Hoge and the attornevs to day, the prisoners told a story that differs somewhat from the published accounts. Broderick said, speaking of the arrest: " We were on our way to Chicago to see what chance we would have of getting work on some Eastern road. We got on the train and Wilson and I sat together, and Bowles sat f one on the other side of the car. A man, who I learned afterward was a Pinkerton detective, came in and sat beside Bowles. When we were about six miles from Aurora, this man stood up and tapped Bowles on the shoulder, and another man came beside us and did the same thing and told us they were detectives and had a warrant for us. We did not know what the charge was. Then they handcuffed us. After we were handcuffed, Manager Stone came into the car and then one of the detectives reached up to the hat-rack which was over the seat that Wilson and I sat in and took down a package wrapped in a piece of newspaper. He opened it, and found the sticks of what they said was dynamite. I never saw the package nor the dynamite till I saw it in the detective's hands. It was not on the seat between me and Wilson, but was not on the seat between me and Wison, but was taken from the hat-rack by the detective after we were handcuffed. I threw a letter out of the car window, but it was not anything relating to the strike nor dynamite. It was something I did not want to have in the papers. They stopped the train and one of the detectives ran back a mile or

the strike nor dynamite. It was something I did not want to have in the papers. They stopped the train and one of the detectives ran back a mile or two and got it."

Mr. Stone said this afternoon: "The first inkling of the affair I obtained a month ago, but I desired it to ripen before I took any positive steps. I was not, however, willing to go as far as Carter Harrison and permit an explosion and loss of life and property. I had three of the men arrested yesterday afternoon as you know. The arrest was made without any fuss; though, just before the handcuffs were slipped over Broderick's wrists, he sprang away from the officers and pulling a letter from his pocket, flung it out of the car window. The train was stopped and the letter found about half a mile back."

"What was in the letter?"

"Well, I can't say other than that it connected Bauericisen with the other three, beyond the shadow of a doubt. The dynamite was obtained yesterday from the Brotherhood's hall at Aurora."

"Do you imagine that the heads of the Brotherhood had anything to do with the dynamiters?"

"That I cannot say. Bauericisen, who is Master of the Brotherhood Division No. 32, at Aurora is the highest officer yet discovered to have any connection with the affair. Later investigation may throw more light on the subject. You may rest assured that we shall probe the conspiracy the bottom and not leave a stone unturned in our endeavor to mete justice to the offenders."

There have been no less than five attempts to wreck trains on the Burlington road by the use of dynamite within the last few weeks. Two of these were made near Aurora, and the other three near Creston, lova, the last having been made last night. No great damage was done by any of them. The first was made a little way east of Aurora. The engineer of a night freight train heard a terrifice explosion underneath his engine, but did not know what caused it. He says there was a flash as bright as an electric light, a shock and a deafening report, which for an instant so stunned him t

SHERIDAN IN THE HARBOR. ALL MORE HOPEFUL ON THE SWATARA.

"LITTLE PHIL" UNHARMED BY THE MOTION OF

THE SHIP-IMPROVED IN HEALTH. The United States steamship Swatara, with General Phil Sheridan, his physicians and his attendants aboard, lay in New-York Harbor last night, about 300 vards east of the Statue of Liberty. The commander, Captain McGowan, selected this anchorage for considerations of quietness for the patient. The Swatara, which left Delaware Breakwater at 5:30 a. m., was first sighted off Long Branch at 4:46 p. m. She passed Sandy Hook at 6:55 p. m., Quarantine at 7:40, and was snugly

anchored shortly after 8 o'clock. There had been many surmises made by interested persons as to where she would pass the night, and the captain's choice disappointed all of them. Consequently, only a few wide-awake friends of General Sheridan had the opportunity of leaving their wishes for his speedy recovery at his floating home. General Schoffeld, on Governor's Island, had a party of friends to dinner. He was from time to time informed of the movements of the Swatara, and when she anchored he and some of his guests boarded the Government boat Atlantic and went down to meet her. There were on board besides General Schoffeld, General Tompkins, Quartermaster at Governor's Island; Judge Knickerbocker, of Chicago; General A. A. Sprague, of Chicago; S. B. Barker, of Chicago; J. W. Doane, of bicago; Judge Gresham, General Dodge and John McGinnis, of New-York.

GETTING ON BOARD THE SWATARA. The Atlantic had just gone alongside of the waters when a tugbout, the John Moran, with a TRIBUNE reporter aboard, dashed into the Atlantic and shivered the flagstaff at her stern. Fortunately, that was the extent of the damage resulting from the collision, and the reporter boarded the Atlantic, and thence managed to clamber on to the Swatara. He found the air full of news of General Sheridan, and encouraging news, too. In the first place, there was the following bulletin, which had been prepared in anticipation of a visit from the representatives of the newspapers:

General Sheridan rested well Thursday night 5:25 a. m. Friday the Swatara left the capes of Delaware. The sea was perfectly smooth and the Gener was not at all disturbed or annoyed by the motion of th He slept rather more than usual during the day. His respiration was less interrupted. He coughs but little, expectorates easily, and has a good pulse. He is nterested in the details of the voyage and is anxious to get to Nonquit as soon as possible.

ROBERT M. O'REILLY,

HENRY C. YARROW.

These are the two physicians who have closely at These are the two physicians who have closely attended him all through the voyage, Dr. Pepper's visit having only lasted an hour, and having been caused by a supposed relapse, which induced the attending doctors to summon additional medical skill, but which fortunately turned out to be nothing serious after all. The General's wife and his brother, Colonel Michael Sheridan, are constantly with him, and two sisters of charity from Washington share the cares of his attendance.

ALL HOPEFUL FOR THE PATIENT. All of them spoke of the General in a more heartfully hopeful way than the formally worded physicians' bulletin. Mrs Sheridan was cheery and gave a hearty greeting to all her visitors. It was, of course, impossible to see the General himself, as absolute quiet is above all things demanded in his present condition, and the excitement of a conversation with any one outside of the circle rendered familiar to him by his illness might have serious effects. But Mrs. Sheridan is undoubtedly a first rate authority, and she expressed herself as delighted with her husband's progress toward recovery. He is, she said, exceedingly grateful to the officers and erew of the Syndam-and he must have a high beautiful.

merely to keep as still as possible, which is all that is at present required of them.

It may be interesting to know the chief of General Sheridan's diet. He is developing a splendid appetite, though he has not as yet yet ventured on deek, and has indeed rarely left his swinging hammock in the main cabin. His chief nourishment is milk, and he is, as yet for solid food, confined to tender broiled chicken.

The Swatara will sail for Nonquit at 7 a. m. to-day and is expected to arrive there to-morrow morning. After having accomplished her mission and left her illustrious patient to the healthy influences of the seaside, she will depart for Brazil and the South.

THREE MEN FATALLY HURT.

MANY OTHERS BADLY BRUISED AND bought by his friends, who gave it to him to continue

PLOSION IN PITTSBURG-THE ACCIDENT AT-TRIBUTED TO PRESSURE OF NATURAL GAS. Pittsburg, July 6 .- A battery of boilers at the tannery of A. and J. Groetzinger, in River-ave., Allegheny City, near Herr's Island, exploded shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon, wrecking several buildings and seriously injuring six persons, three of whom will probably die. The following are the names of the injured and their condition :

BERGHAENDLER, OTTO, age twenty-eight, was badly bruised and scalded, but will recover.

FARBIC, L. L., age forty-three, was burned, bruised and scalded, so that he will probably die.

MYERS, ANNIE, age twelve, was schooly bruised. NEIDT, C., age twenty-seven, was fatally scalded. STAAB, JOHN, age twenty-five, was burned on the face

and arms and hands, but will recover.

WETZELL, WILLIAM, the engineer, age thirty, had his legs blown off, and was burned so that he cannot live. A large number of other persons, mostly employes, ere slightly bruised and cut by being struck by flying debris. The cause of the explosion is believed to have been high pressure. A few minutes after 4 o'clock Wetzell, the engineer, noticed that the pressure was higher than usual and started for the furnace to turn down the natural gas. Before he had time to do so. however, there was a terrible explosion and he was in the yard outside. One side of the main building, a brick and frame structure, 200 was blown out and a portion of the front was badly wrecked. The boiler bouse, fifty feet long by forty-two wide, built of brick, was demolished and the office, which was situated across the street, was shattered. A heavy double wagon was blown against Wetzell's house sixty feet away and the side of the house was crushed in Pieces of the boiler flew in every direction. One section was carried across the Allegheny River, distance of over 1.000 feet. Another piece struck the Third Ward school-house, 1,200 feet away, and tore out one end of the building. A third piece struck a horse and killed is and a fourth piece almost cut in two a freight car on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Raifread. Fully sixty men were af work in the tannery and all who were able to do so rushed panie stricken from the building. The building caught fire, but before the flames got much headway they were extinguished. The boilers that exploded were twenty-eight feet long by furly-two inches in diameter. They were made of steel and have been in use six years. The damage by the explosion will not exceed \$20,000.

Louisville, Ky., July 6.-At Hardinsburg, Ky., this norning, County Judge A. M. Pulliam shot and killed James Miller, a farmer. Miller's brother is county clerk and Miller was a good deal about the courthouse. offices. Pulliam this morning called Miller into his office and presently a number of shots were heard. Pulliam came out and surrendered to the jailor. A crowd gathered and found Miller dead with one shot in the head and two near the heart. Pulliam refuses to talk further than to admit that he killed Miller The cause he says will come out on the trial lam's friends believe that Miller, who was much er in litigation, attacked Pulliam on account of of his rulings.

DID HE MEAN TO HIT THE LITTLE GIRL The death of Katie Starke, age four, who was burned on Tuesday evening at No. 165 East Seventy-fifth-st., was reported at the coroner's office yesterday. The child's dress caught fire from a fire-tracker thrown from an upper story by Isaac Hyams, a boy of fourteen. Mrs. Starke thinks the boy acted maliciously, but he says his hitting the child was an accident.

THREATS TO BOYCOTT THE PITTSBURG

CLUB.

PRESIDENT NIMICE DENYING BUSINESS RELA-TIONS WITH A NON-UNION IRON FIRM-SIGNING THE AMALGAMATED SCALE.
[BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Pittsburg, July 6 .- Because Singer, Nimick & Co. have started up their iron mill with non-union men-labor organizations are talking of boycotting all baseball games in which the Pittsburg League club par ticipates. President W. A. Nimick, of the club, was supposed to be a member of the iron firm, but he todenied that he was connected with the company, for which he once worked on a salary. nephew of the Nimicks who are in the iron business The proposed boycott was actually discussed at meetings of two lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. At one meeting a resolution to inaugurate the boycott was tabled after a heated argument, in which the opposing forces were almost

equally divided. The attempt of the firm to ignore labor organizations is not meeting with much success. Only two Knights of Labor and fourteen Amalgamated men went to work to-day. Some of the rollers and heaters, who receive high wages, are anxious to return to work at this mill, but they cannot get their assistants to join

President A. F. Keating, of the Manufacturers' Association, to day denied that a meeting had been called for Monday, but he admitted that the situation might change any day and make a meeting necessary. There was considerable activity to-day about the Great American Iron Works of Jones & Laughlin, and it was reported that the firm had received some large orders and would soon sign the scale. President Keating said that he had not heard that Jones & Laughlin would sign the scale.

"But," he continued, "when they do sign we will all sign." B. F. Jones is the senior member of this

Two more fron firms signed the Amalgamated scale of wages to-day. They were Summers Brothers & Co., of Struthers, Ohio, who employ 150 men, and the Lawrence Iron Company, of Ironton, Ohio, who employ 300. The scale has also been signed conditionally by the Newport Iron and Steel Works, of Newport, Ky., the condition being that the company shall have the benefit of any reduction made to other firms.

THE POOL BEER BOYCOTT TO BE RENEWED. The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, which last May lifted the boycott on "pool" beer, much to the disgust of the fourneymen brewers, because it was found that this action would antagonize District Assemblies Nos. 75, 220 and 49, decided at its last meeting to meet delegates from those assemblies, and combine in a war on "pool" breweries in Brooklyn. The delegates of District Assemblies Nos. 75 and 220 pledged their respective organizations to boycott barrooms selling "pool" beer; the journeymen brewers and Central Union agreeing to recognize the cards of the Knights of Labor, and no longer to refuse to work with them in the same shops and breweries.

All beer breweries in which Knights are employed.

either solely or partially, are to be recognized as union breweries. An agreement to this effect has been signed. These concessions, which the Knights consider of great importance, will open up hitherto closed avenues to work for them, and are what they have been contending for for a long time past. It is expected that District Assembly No. 49 will concur in the agreement, and that the other assembly districts in the vicinity will follow the example. Whether District Assembly No. 49 concurs or not, the reboycotting is to be proceeded with. The number of bieweries at which the boycott is to be launched at first is fifteen. The rest of the breweries are to be boycotted

A COSTLY STRIKE TO BREWERY WORKMEN. Cincinnati, July 6 .- The strike of the Brewers' Union because a member was discharged by his employer for disobedience of rules was formally declared off day after a continuance of three months. It had caused no inconvenience to the boss brewers after the

said, exceedingly grateful to the officers and crew of the Swatara—and he must have a big heart to be able to extend to all a measure of gratitude, because there are no less than 300 men on the ship, and General Sheridan thinks they have all been considerate to him; but from what the reporter heard among them, each of them is willing to do far more for "Little Phil" than merely to keep as still as possible, which is all MINERS TO TEST THE LAW IN THE COURTS. into the courts. It is to be made a test case, and the miners throughout Pennsylvania are closely watching it. The case is being pushed by the Knights of Labor.

STEALING A GIRL AND A HORSE.

DESERTED HUSBAND CONSOLES HIMSELF BY RUNNING OFF WITH HIS NIECE.

Sharon, Penn., July 6 (Special).-Samuel Thoman, age forty-five, eloped this morning at 2 o'clock with Della Betton, age sixteen, his niece by marriage. Thoman managed a large farm and had control of a number of horses and other stock, which he was pasturing for persons living in Sharon. A few months ago he was sold out of his own property, which was the work. Within the last two weeks he disposed of a number of colts, cattle and many of his farming implements to various persons, taking the money and ceping it. He was heavily in debt to merchants, and owed nearly \$200 for his farm rent, which he did not pay. He took a horse and buggy belonging to Frank Williams, the Adams Express agent at this place, and drove to the house of Mrs. H. B. Linn, who had adopted the girl. She noiselessly lowered her trunk to Thoman and found her elderly lover on the porch below. They strapped the baggage to the buggy and then fled. Thoman's wife some years ago deserted him and he began an action for divorce. Thoman is a veteran of the war and was to have re-ceived a large pension soon. He leaves four small

PART OF FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS TRAIN WRECKED Fall River, Mass., July 6.-The rear one of two sections of Forepaugh's circus transportation train bound for Newport, was weeked south of the dark namel under Central-st., at two o'clock this morning. it consisted of stable and sleeping cars and cage slats. The third car left the track and the three following cars piled on top of one another in great confusion. Frank Fogan, of New-Britain, Conn., and John Wood, of Roston, were injured, the latter seriously. Thomas williams, of New-York, escaped by hanging to the top of the car. "Dandy," a trick horse, was killed. A stallton formerly owned by Robert Stickney, the bare back rider, and a racing mare were so badly hurt that they had to be shot.

A FUGITIVE CAUGHT AT NEWBURG. Newburg, July 6.—Detective Robert J. Vail, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, New-York City, to-day, with the assistance of Roundsman Samuel Lozier, of this city, captured "Joe" Johnson, of New-York, charged with being accessory to the murder of Cornellus Len-ahan on June 25, and for which crime "Joe" Kenny, a member of the Dock Gang, is now in the Tombs awaiting trial. Others of the gang are held as witnesses. Johnson was engaged in robbing Lenahan when the stabbing was done by Kenny. Johnson left the city and came to work on a farm near here. The arrest was made on a coroner's warrant. At the police station here Johnson gave the name of Joseph Henry O'Nelli. He was taken to New-York this after noon.

COMMODORE W. F. WEED RESIGNS.
Boston, July 6.-"The Herald" says that Commo signed. It is rumored that the Commodore takes ex-ception to the ruling of the Regatta Committee, awardng the Adrienne the prize over the Gitana, in the last race. A strong effort is being made to induce the

Chantanqua, N. Y., July 6.—The Summer College, under Dr. Harper, of Yale, has begun its work with arge classes. The "Teachers' Retreat" will be opened to-morrow. Professors Ely and Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, are giving lectures, and C. F. Inderhill has had good houses at his readings. The

CONFESSING TO A BRUTAL MUEDER. Philadelphia, July 6 (Special).-Thomas Cole, arrested yesterday for the premeditated murder of his com-mate, Walter McAllister, at No. 708 Salter-st. nade a full confession this morning. Cole says he had quarrelled with McAllister and blamed him for his discharge from the Pennsylvania Railroad. He arose early yesterday and pawned his trousers for a dollar, of which he spent eighty cents for strong drink. Then he took a hatchet and went upstairs to the bed upon which McAllister was still sleeping and cut his head off.

PRICE THREE CENTS. BASEBALL AND THE IRON STEIKE. QUEER AQUEDUCT DOINGS.

> PECULIAR ACTION OF AN OFFICIAL. LARGE SUM BORROWED FROM A SUB-CONTRACTOR.

> JOHN C. ROGERS SWEARS THAT HE LOANED \$17,500 TO COMMISSIONER BARNES OF THE AQUEDUCT BOARD-HAMILTON FISH, JR., TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS CONCERNING THE REORGANIZATION OF

THE COMMISSION. Of the twenty or thirty sessions that have been held thus far by the Aqueduct Invesigating Committee not one has proven unimportant or uninteresting. With scarcely an exception each day has witnessed the exposure of some new startling phase of the corruption that seems completely to enshroud the great undertaking. Yesterday's work afforded another illustration of this fact and one almost as striking as that presented by the result of Thursday's inquiry.

The sensation of the day was the revelation made by the witness, John C. Rogers, a sub-contractor on the Aqueduct under Clark & O'Brien, and the alleged representative of this firm in numerous transactions. He admitted on the stand that he loaned \$17,500 to Aqueduct Commissioner Oliver W. Barnes on unindorsed notes and that the money had not yet been repaid. This money was ostensibly advanced for the purpose of building thirty miles of railroad in Maryland in which Mr. Barnes, Mr. Rogers and others were supposed to be interested. Mr. Rogers insisted that Clark & O'Brien had nothing to do with this loan. The money was advanced shortly after the Commission decided to substitute rubble work for dry packing, a job by which Clark & O'Brien and the other contractors have already secured over \$1,000,000 from the city. Chief Engineer Church, General Newton and almost every other reputable man who examined the matter denounced the proposition. But Mr. Barnes is an engineer, and his opinion in favor of the change had sufficent weight with a majority of the Board to cause them to pass the resolution.

HOW CONRACTS ARE LET. Another significant part of Mr. Rogers' testimony was that in reference to the letting of the Aqueduct contracts. The witness said that he was the lowest bidder for the work on section 12. He complied with all the requirements of the law, and his bid was thousands of dollars below that of Clark & O'Brien, yet the contract was awarded to them. Why this was done he could not tell, but as they immediately sub-let the contract and others obtained in the same way to him at 10 per cent reduction, he felt that he had little cause for complaint. These contracts, though involving hundreds of thousands of dollars and the employment

This was when a contract that had been promised to him was given to another firm, Beckwith & Quackenbush, by order of Maurice B. Flynn. Commissioner Hamilton Fish's testimony was the feature of the afternoon session. It was fully as lively and entertaining as had been anticipated. Like General Newton and Mr. Church, he was opposed to the substitution of rubble work for dry packing. He was not present at the meeting

of over a thousand men, were made, the witness

said, on purely verbal agreements. Only once did

Mr. Rogers gramble at the big firm's treatment.

when the resolution authorizing the change was adopted. When De Lancey Nicoll appeared as the repre sentative of the Democratic members of the com mittee, he announced it to be his intention to do his utmost to assist in exposing any iniquity that came up before the Senators. The sincerity of his declaration was attested yesterday by the earnest way in which he sought to get at the facts regard-

ing the money loaned to Mr. Barnes. MR. ROGERS TELLS HIS STORY. There was a larger crowd than usual in the room Part II of the Superior Court, when the proceedings were opened. General Tracy is still too ill to attend, so Mr. Boardman carried on the examination of witnesses assisted by Mr. Nicoll and Mr. Lovett, and the Aqueduct Commissioners, who were

allowed by the chairman to ask questions. Mr. Rogers, the first witness, is a short, stout man with remarkably keen eyes and a face indicative of determination rather than reserve or shrewdness. He talked with refreshing candor until he had told nearly his story. Then he began to realize that he had gone too far and sought to to realize that he had gone too far and sought to hedge by losing his memory. He said that he was unable to get money due him from Clark & O'Brien, because the firm said that the city did not pay them. He told how he had failed to get contracts when he bid against the firm. When Heman Clark heard that Rogers was going to bid for a piece of work he would tell him not to do so as Clark & O'Brien would certainly get it at a higher figure and then he (Rogers) could take it from them.

higher figure and then he (Rogers) could take it from them.

The loan to Commissioner Barnes was next explained. Mr. Rogers said that he first gave Mr. Barnes \$2,500 personally and afterward \$15,000 to a "syndicate of gentlemen," represented by the Commissioner. Notes were taken for all the money, but none of them were paid at maturiey. No collateral security was taken, and there was no indorsement on the paper, except that of the witness and his firm Rogers. Shannon & Co. and his firm, Rogers, Shannon & Co. As he understood it, Mr. Barnes was the consulting engineer of this Maryland railroad, and wanted the money to pay off the members of the engineering corps, "or something of that kind."

Mr. Nicoll examined the witness at length in regard to the sub-letting of contracts contrary to law by Clark & O'Brien. He found that it was regularly done. When Section 12 was given to Beckwith & Quackenbush instead of to Mr. Rogers, as agreed, the witness called on Clark & O'Brien, and they told him that they could not let him have it. because of the orders of Flynn, with whom they had a written agreement.

Mr. Nicoll then went into the money given Mr.

Mr. Nicoll then went into the money given Mr. Barnes. The witness said that the amount was paid in checks on the Sixth National Bank and other institutions that he could not recall. The first noic, for \$2,500, was drawn in January or February. This had been discounted at a bank, had gone to protest and was still unpaid, but Mr. Barnes had "explained" to the satisfaction of the witness why it had not been taken up. Yes, Mr. Barnes was an Aqueduct Commissioner, and the witness was doing work on the Aqueduct when the loans were made.

To the chairman Mr. Rogers said that he had

To the chairman Mr. Rogers said that he had never been blackmailed by any one in connection with work on the Aqueduct.

Q .- Have you had any trouble with the engineers ? A .-Only a difference of opinion occasionally. Q .- Were you never blackmailed by the inspectors? A .-

Q.-You were one of the lucky ones. Can you say hy? A.-No, unless it was that my work was done right Q.-What reason had Mr. Barnes to expect loans from you ! A .- Well, nothing, only the carrying on of the work.

RECOGNIZED AS A SUB-CONTRACTOR. Mr. Rogers said that he was now recognized by the Aqueduct Commission as a sub-contractor of John Brunton & Co., and as such was doing work on sections 13 and 14. Brunton & Co. were in financial difficulties, and it was necessary to preinancial difficulties, and it was necessary to prevent the money that was nominally due to that firm being attached, and to secure the payment of the money direct to the witness's firm. The witness said the letter sent by his firm making that request was sent to Judge Spencer, chairman of the Commission; the witness also spoke to Judge Spencer, Mr. Fish and Mr. Barnes, and they said that they thought the witness's request should be granted; accordingly, said the witness, the money nominally due to John Brunton & Co. was paid to the witness's firm as assignees of John Brunton & Co.

Q .- And at that time you held Mr. Barnes's note

\$15,000 in your possession? A.-Yes.

Mr. Rogers was recalled after recess. Mr.
Lovett, O'Brien & Clark's counsel, entered into a brief cross-examination in regard to the relations that existed between Rogers & Co. and Clark & O'Brien, but nothing important was developed.

MR. BARNES'S EXTRANEOUS RELATION F. H. Clement, a civil engineer and contractor, who was associated with Commissioner Barnes and Mr. Rogers in building "the thirty miles of rail-road in Maryland," took the stand and produced